

The Evolution of 10 U.S.C. 2320, 2321, and Related Legislation: 1984-2015

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FY85 NDAA



- P. L. 98-525, October 19, 1984
- Title XII, Defense Procurement Reform Act of 1984
- Section 1216 included new sections 2320 and 2321 in title 10.
- 10 U.S.C. 2320 Rights in technical data
 - Requirement to define legitimate proprietary interest of DoD and industry in the FAR considering:
 - Source of funding
 - Policy on supporting small business innovation
 - Need for competition and lowering prices by developing alternative sources of supply

FY85 NDAA



10 U.S.C 2321 - Validation of proprietary data restrictions

- Authorized the government to challenge assertions by a contractor restricting the ability of the DoD to use technical data delivered under a contract.
- Prescribed a process for determining the validity of a contractor's asserted restrictions with fees and liabilities for both parties.

10 U.S.C. 2305 – Contracts: planning, solicitation, evaluation, and award procedures

Amended in section 1213 by adding a new subsection (d)
 authorizing the DoD to require in a solicitation proposals to
 provide the DoD the right to use technical data to be provided
 under a contract for purposes of competitive reprocurement of an
 item with any associated cost of acquiring and the right to use
 such data.

Amendments to 10 USC 2320 and 2321



- 10 USC 2320 and 2321 have each been amended eleven different times since 1984.
 - In the case of 10 USC 2320, eight of the sets of amendments have resulted in significant changes.
 - In the case of 10 USC 2321, seven of the sets of amendments have resulted in significant changes.

FY87 NDAA



- P.L. 99-661, November 14, 1986
- Issues
 - Proposed DFARS rule issued in September 1985 raised issues around treatment of the meaning of "developed" and "private expense".
 - Navy and Air Force data rights clauses required contractors to sell or relinquish rights as a condition of contract award.
 - June 1986 Packard Commission report generally favorable to innovation and commercial item acquisition.
- Section 953 Amended 10 U.S.C. 2320 and 2321.
 - Applied to contracts entered into 210 days after the date of enactment.

FY87 NDAA



10 U.S.C. 2320

- Retained the basic structure and requirement for regulations.
- Specified rights in data according to sources of funds.
- Prohibited requiring a contractor to relinquish rights in data as a condition of being responsive to a solicitation (with limited exceptions).
- Required that the terms "developed" and "private expense" be defined in regulation.

10 U.S.C. 2321

 Limited the period of DoD challenge to a contractor assertion of restrictions on the right of the DoD to release or disclose data delivered under a contract to the three-year period after the final payment under the contract or the date on which the data is delivered, whichever is later.

FY88 and 89 NDAA



- P. L. 180-180, December 4, 1987
- Section 808 amended 10 U.S.C. 2320
 - Limited the ability of the regulations to limit license or royalty rights otherwise granted by law.
 - Added to the list of cases in which a contractor may not be found non-responsive to a solicitation cases in which a contractor does not refrain from offering an item where the contractor has the ability to restrict rights in data.
 - Authorized the Secretary of Defense to forgo negotiation of rights in mixed funding cases if he determined, based on criteria specified in regulation, that such negotiations would be impracticable.
 - Required that the terms "exclusively with Federal funds" and "exclusively at private expense" be defined in regulation.
 - Required that IR&D/B&P be considered as private expense funding.
 - Made the changes effective no later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

FY89 NDAA



- P.L. 100-456, September 28, 1988
- Section 806 amended 10 U.S.C. 2305(d).
 - Prohibited the DoD from requiring proposals to enable the future competitive procurement of an identical item if the item was developed exclusively at private expense except in limited cases.
 - Added general statement that any negotiation objective involving rights in data may not impair the rights of prospective contractors or subcontractors provided by law.

FY92 and 93 NDAA



- P.L. 102-113, December 5, 1991
- Perception that the regulatory process in DoD was stalled.
 - Interim DFARS rules issued in April 1988, replaced by another in November 1988
 - ANPR published in October 1990 with no implementation.
- Section 807 Government-Industry Committee on Rights in Technical Data
 - Requirement for final regulations by September15, 1992 with thorough consideration to be given the recommendations of the panel.
- Final report issued in disagreement in April 1994 and regulations issued in 1995.

Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994



- P.L. 103-355, October 13, 1994
- Section 8106 amended 10 U.S.C. 2321.
 - Established a presumption that a commercial item was developed exclusively at private expense for purposes of validating a contractor assertion of restriction on the DoD disclosure or release of data delivered under a contract.

FY07 NDAA



- P.L. 109-364, October 17, 2006
- Section 802 amended 10 U.S.C. 2320 and 2321.
- 10 U.S.C. 2320
 - Required program managers for major weapon systems and systems to conduct an early, long-term assessment of technical data needs and to establish corresponding acquisition strategies that provide for technical data rights needed to sustain such systems and subsystems over their life cycle.

10 U.S.C. 2321

 Reversed the presumption that a commercial item was developed exclusively at private expense in the case of a major system, subsystem or component thereof.

FY10 NDAA



- P.L. 111-84, October 28, 2009
- Section 821 amended 10 U.S.C. 2320.
 - Authorized covered government support contracts access to and use of technical data delivered under a contract for the sole purpose of furnishing advice or technical assistance directly to the government.

FY11 NDAA



- P.L. 111-383, January 7, 2011
- Section 824 amended 10 U.S.C. 2320 and 2321.
- 10 U.S.C. 2320
 - Authorized contractors to be required to relinquish rights in data as a condition of being responsive to a solicitation in cases where a use or release restriction has been erroneously asserted for data pertaining to an item developed with Federal funds.
 - For purposes of establishing rights in data, deemed IR&D to be Federal funds in cases where a contractor used no other private expense funds in the development of an item or process.

FY11 NDAA



10 U.S.C. 2321

Removed any time limit on the ability of the DoD to challenge a contractor assertion of a restriction on the use or release of data delivered under a contract in cases where the DoD finds that reasonable grounds exist to believe that a contractor has made an erroneous assertion.

FY12 NDAA



- P.L. 112-81, December 31, 2011
- Sec 815 amended 10 U.S.C. 2320 and 2321.
- 10 U.S.C. 2320
 - Authorized the DoD to release proprietary data that is so-called interface data that is necessary for the segregation and/or reintegration of an item or process (or their equivalents) with other items or processes
 - Inserted a statement granting the United States government purpose rights in items or processes developed in part with Federal funds and in part at private expense
 - Restored the historical treatment of IR&D/B&P as private expense funding in all cases in the determination of rights in data.
 - Provided new authority allowing the DoD, notwithstanding any other contract delivery requirement, to require the delivery at any time of technical data generated or utilized in the performance of a contract and to compensate the contractor only for the reasonable costs of converting and delivering it in the following case:
 - Upon a determination that the data is needed for reprocurement, sustainment, modification or upgrade (including through competitive means of a major system, weapon systems, subsystem thereof, or any non-commercial item or process that is either pertains to a mixed funding item or is necessary for the segregation and/or reintegration of the item or process with other items or processes.

FY12 NDAA



10 U.S.C. 2321

 Extended to six years from three years the time period during which DoD could challenge a contractor assertion of a restriction on the use or disclosure of data delivered under a contract.

FY16 NDAA



- P.L. 114-92, November 25, 2015
- Section 813 amended 10 U.S.C. 2321.
 - Expanded the presumption that a commercial item was developed solely at private expense to cases of:
 - A commercial subsystem or component of a major system if the major system was acquired as a commercial item;
 - A component of a subsystem that was acquired as a commercial item; and
 - COTS components or COTS items with modifications customarily available in the commercial marketplace or with minor modifications for government.